The Intelligencer

Loyola Campus, May 30, 1976

Grads beat odds

[JOSEPH ROGEL and RICHARD PINK graduate from Loyola this year. The stories of these two remarkable students are starkly different, yet both show a singular determination to achieve an education despite all all odds.]

Joseph Rogel

Joseph Rogel

Joseph Rogel, 65, prize winning poet and survivor of the Auschwitz death camp, graduates with a B.A. from Concordia University this year.

He grew up in Tarnov, Polond, where he started work for the family shirt factory. At the age of 27, he was arrested by the Gestapo and was sent to Auschwitz, the infamous extermination camp.

Recalling those days, he said "First there were showers and then roll call. Sometimes we had to stand in the rain for two or three hours. Then there was an inspection. If the camp commanders didn't like a certain face -- for no explicable reason-- the prisoner was taken away to gas chambers."

These horrible days, now far behind him, still remain the substance of his poetry, of which the Montreal Star's literary editor John Richmond said: "His poems move because of their deceptive simplicity."

His most recent book, Poems for My Mother was published by Concordia University. Last year, he was honored by the Canadian Jewish Congress at a special evening commemorating the Holocaust.

His first book of verse, Auschwitz A18260, won the Zvi Kessel Prize in Mexico in 1951. His later book, Confessions of an Auschwitz Number, was widely acclaimed.

The number, of which he writes, is still tatooed on his left arm.

Rogel was rescued by the Russian Army in 1945 and moved to Bucharest, where he met his wife Klara, also an inmate of a Nazi concentration camp.

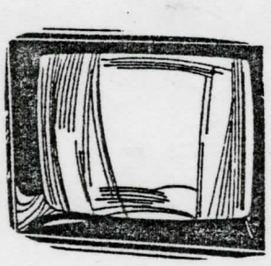
The Rogels arrived in Montreal in 1948 where he operated a coffee stand at St. Lawrence and Mount Royal, retiring in 1971 because of heart trouble.

He enrolled at Dawson College, graduating in 1973. He was then awarded a scholarship at Concordia, where he studied creative writing on the Loyola Campus.

See page 2

Loyola TV Debate

Greer Nicholson, who recently joined the Loyola Information Office, organised a television debate on the CBC's City show May 25. Greer also acted as Speaker when the McGill team met with Loyola's LSA chairman John Robinson and Debate Society president Joe Roberts. She now reports on how it all came about.



The problems of getting a debate on television are numerous. There are times when the master plan seemed so lucid and simple in the drawing room acquires aspects of a Monty Python skit. While trying to convince a CBC producer of the essential importance of your mission, the American Pavilion explodes into flames before your eyes. At the moment that you are driving down to the studio to tape, a traffic jam appears on Dorchester at 2:00 p.m. Debaters from Concordia and McGill, who ought to be flocking to you for the opportunity, disappear into the thin and rainy air of the Victoria Day weekend. A Tuesday deadline which once seemed easy, is suddenly the screenplay for a Mission Impossible production.

When the debaters are contacted, they not only change the topic to the future of the universities, but also decide to change sides and partners well after the obliging people at the CBC have been informed that all is settled. Could anything else go wrong? Of course it could. Not only is the debate to be taped on Tuesday, but suddenly we learn that it's to be broadcast that night

Finally, the day arrives. Four debaters are ready and en route-- or so they say. I settle in at the studio reviewing details and trying to get a podium. The podium appears, looking like a prop from Star Trek. A plexiglass podium? Camera rolls. Good God! We're on ! But surprisingly, fears evaporate. This is actually fun! The next shock somes when we see ourselves on televi - sion three hours later, dreading an embarrassing spectacle. But we're all taken in by the glitter. Who knows? Maybe they will give an Emmy for debating. After the performance, we all have reason to hope.

From Page 1

Richard Pink ★★★★

Horatio Alger would certainly approve of Richard Pink, the floor washer-turned-admissions officer who graduates from Concordia University this year.

After giving up a career as an accountant in mutual funds, the 28-year-old Magog native came to the Loyola Campus five years ago to study for his B.A.

To finance his studies, he took a job as a floorwasher at the university.

Pink was constantly promoted. Not only in his studies but in his job as well.

Through the first years at the Loyola CEGEP, he was transferred from the floor washing detail to the boiler room. It wasn't long before, he earned his stationary engineer's certificate.

"Sure it took humility to come from working in mutual funds to work as a floor washer, " Pink said. "But so what? I was working for something I wanted."

Pink said he had reached a career ceiling as a fund accountant. "In mutual funds, your career stabilises at that point. There are not many fund accountants and they are not always in demand," he said.

"I came here because it had a campus. It was an accredited institution and I liked the people," he said.

Three years ago, Pink married Janina, now 25 who was working as a waitress at the Bay, while taking modern languages at Concordia.

Pink took Interdisciplinary Studies program. "It was great. I could take exactly what I wanted. I wrote my own ticket."

He studied theology, classics and sociology, graduating with a 75 per cent average.

While studying, he moved up the ladder within the Concordia staff. From the boiler room, he went to the mail room, putting him into contact with every corner of the campus.

A few months ago, Pink made a big stride within the organisation. He was promoted to the rank of admissions officer, charged with processing new students entering the university.

Sitting in his new carpeted office, Pink was asked whether he would consider the university life as a career.

"Well, I must say I like it."

★★★

Fixed-Focus Competition ★★★

Win your brownie points

If you think you're good with a fixed focus camera (remember the Brownie?) then think about entering Concordia University's Fixed Focus Competition.

Here are the rules: Photographs must have been taken after Jan. 1, 1976. All prints must be printed on 8 x 10 paper. (Polaroid shots can disregard this rule.) A maximum of six prints per person are allowed. Deadlines for entries: July 10, 1976.

Prizes: A dinner for two in Chinatown; sets of Mike Mandel baseball cards; posters by Diane Arbus, Eugene Atget and Chris Enos, a book of bus and metro tickets, an original print by a Quebec photographer, a George Eastman T shirt and a book on photographic criticism.

The competition, open to the public, is sponsored by the Workshop , Loyola Campus, Concordia University.

Entries are to be sent to: Photo Competition, The Workshop, Loyola Campus, Concordia University 7141 Sherbrooke St. West.

Job opportunity

Vacant position open as an : Admissions Technician.

The duties:
processing of files and decisions on files;
preparation of statistical data,
filing;
dealing with students;
helping in main office as required

General,
the applicant must have a bachelor's degree or equivalent; previous university experience a definite asset.

For further information or an appointment please call:

Nancy Barnes
Personnel Office
Loyola Campus
482-0320 - ext. 267

Linda off to India

Linda Allen, co-ordinator for the Lacolle Centre, set off for India **Saturday** if all went according to plan. She flies to Paris and then decides whether she will make it overland by van or fly direct. It's all quite an adventure considering that Mr. Allen will remain in Montreal while Linda treks eastward alone. Fears about safety did not loom in our conversation "I've travelled extensively through Europe. India has a pull on me now."

Exploration of a man's soul found in Playground's ironies

PLAYGROUND
By John Buell
Farrar, Straus and Giroux/McGraw-Hill Ryerson
247 pages, $8.95

Reviewed By
KEITH GAREBIAN

John Buell has been one of our most misinterpreted Canadian novelists. When The Pyx first appeared in 1959, it was received as a suspense thriller much in the manner of an Erle Stanley Gardner, Agatha Christie, or Mickey Spillane story Four Days (1962) was hailed as a thriller to leave us gasping, and The Shrewsdale Exit (1972) was publicized for its "shocking" story of brutal crime and revenge.

But Buell's "entertainments" have always had a profound metaphysical basis. They have been less about crime than about the mystery of an inexorably decaying world, although their sense of cinematic flow and surface excitement have frequently diverted readers from the significant and subtle points.

The latest novel, Playground, should now correct common misconceptions of Buell's mode and preoccupations. It is, of course, a radically different type of story in a genre that is divested of gimmicky surface effects, and its slackening pace will put many a reader off the interesting nuances. To begin with, most of the story is a close-up of a single character. Spence Morison, who survives a plane crash into a lake after he has set out on a much awaited two-week fishing vacation. The plot concerns itself with Morison's adjustments to a new life in an alien environment before rescue comes abruptly.

Though the survival theme recalls Deliverance and Robinson Crusoe, Playground has little of James Dickey's sensational excitement and grotesqueness and none of Daniel Defoe's moral didacticism. What it does have is a grim, relentless attention to the senses — particularly to those of eye and hand — and Buell proves himself a master employer of some of McLuhan's leading concepts about the human sensorium and its various environments.

The spatio-temporal design shows mastery. When Morison sets out from his suburban home for his vacation in nature's "playground" — an obvious irony — he seems to be a methodical person, deeply committed to routines for planning and running life. His watch is frequently used for making time seem exact. Its explicit technology helps him spell out one thing at a time, one sense and operation at a moment. The reader should not miss the inherent irony in Morison's attempt to escape from society's routines by going into the wilds with a watch, but if he does miss this point, Buell's plot — deeply involved in time-haunting rhythms — will bring awareness.

The plane crash upsets Morison's methodical, artificial way of life. It cancels the idea of time as a calculation and restores the temporal concept to a primitive dynamic of consciousness. It also alters Morison's concepts of space by forcing him to fill out his environment bit by bit. In nature's wilderness — some playground! — he is only a small self and afraid. Fear becomes an environment, and Buell creates it excellently to stir Morison's primal drives and instincts.

The bush is chaos next to the lake, and Morison struggles to find his direction — realizing painfully that he is an always moving centre and therefore without fixed reference points. He feels flimsy and unreal compared to the vastness, and he learns not just about new experiences but about new ways of experiencing. In his chronic (temporal) hunger and fear, he is like a primitive imploring the gods; however, there are no gods, no future to calculate, no fantasies of clock and calendar. Time becomes internalized as his eyes' anguish admits nature's pressure. At last, he is rescued and his return to society is construed as a re-entry into an environment of familiar technology, space, and time.

Buell is an artist of rare intellect whose concepts — inherent in the concrete details of plotting — generate significant drama. It is true that his writing sometimes shows an abstraction and precision that are beyond popular taste, but the reader's discomfort at such moments is, perhaps, a deliberately calculated effect by Buell, who probably wants us to experience our own sort of disorientation while reading a story about someone else's metaphysical stripping.

There are numerous subtleties and rhythms too numerous for mention here. But suffice it to say that Buell succeeds in moving from the staccato plane crash to the slow-motion ballet underwater as Morison tries to escape and surface from his craft. Within Buell's realism about the biology and psychology of survival lies a tension between vivid daydreaming and actual perception, and the plot, which grants Morison no conversation with the external world, moves us into his tortured mind as this expresses itself in Morison's talks to himself. This is a language of awareness in a novel that seeks to explore the hard-won shape of human meaning.

The Westmount Examiner, Thursday, May 20, 1976

Concordia's R. P. Duder honored

R. P. (Paddy) Duder, 9 Severn avenue, a senior administrator at Concordia University, will receive an honorary Doctor of Letters from Memorial University of Newfoundland on May 29.

Mr. Duder, a Rhodes Scholar and retired Canadian diplomat, serves as an assistant to the Vice-Rector and assistant to the Principal of the Loyola Campus at Concordia University. He will receive the honorary degree at Memorial University's Spring Convocation at the St. John's Arts and Culture Centre.

Rudolph (Paddy) P. Duder has had a distinguished career in Canada's Foreign Service and in academic life. Born in St. John's, March 16, 1912, he was educated at Bishop Feild College. He attended Memorial University College from 1927 to 1929 and earned his Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Degree from McGill University in 1932.

Named Rhodes Scholar for Newfoundland in 1932, Mr. Duder went on to study at Oxford University, receiving his BA degree in 1935 and MA 1938. He also holds the Diploma of the University of Dijon in the teaching of French, and the degree of AM from Harvard University, being an Austin Fellow and Shattwick Scholar while there.

He held the post of assistant lecturer and later associate professor of English at Memorial University College from 1935-1941 and from 1943 to 1944.

Transferring from the Newfoundland Forces in 1944 to the British Army, Mr. Duder served in several capacities in the British occupied zone of Germany until 1950 when he joined the Department of External Affairs in Ottawa.

His diplomatic posts included: First Secretary, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, October 1953; Chargé d'Affaires, Vienna; Austria Advisor to the Canadian Commissioners, International Supervisory Commission, Indochina, September 1954 and appointed Canadian Commissioner, International Supervisory Commission for Cambodia from November 1954.

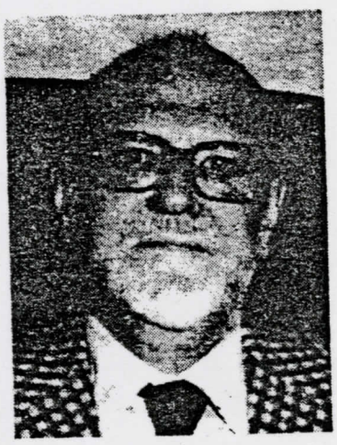
Mr. Duder was Foreign Service Member, directing staff of the National Defence College in Kingston from 1955-1957. In September 1957, he was appointed Counsellor and Head of Chancery, Tokyo, Japan, becoming Canadian chargé d'affaires there in 1960. Later that year, Mr. Duder was named Head of the Commonwealth Division of the External Affairs Department, a position he held until 1962 when he was transferred to the department's historical division.

Left public service

He was the senior Canadian representative on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization in September 1963 and represented the country in several international aviation conferences until he retired from the public service in 1966.

In October 1966, he became assistant to the President and Secretary to the Board of Governors (later Board of Trustees) of Loyola College, Montreal. He participated in the negotiations which led to the legal establishment on August 24, 1974 of Concordia University, a union of Sir George Williams University and Loyola College.

In Concordia University, he is now both assistant to the Vice-Rector and principal of the Loyola Campus, and secretary to the Board of Governors of the University and of its executive, finance and nominating committees.



R. P. Duder

CULLINGS

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Universities An uncertain future

OTTAWA — It was near the end of the opening session of a symposium on the university of the future that John. F. Graham ambled to the aisle microphone in the auditorium of the National Library.

After listening for two and one-half hours to introductory remarks, two keynote addresses and a great deal of general discussion by some of the top university officials in this country, Dr. Graham had a complaint:

"Mr. Chairman," said the Manning professor of economics at Dalhousie University and the man who had headed Nova Scotia's royal commission on education, public services and provincial-municipal relations, "I am concerned with the drift this conference is taking.

"We are supposed to be discussing the university of the future rather than the future of the university — what ought they to become, not what are they likely to become . . . What are the essential functions and purposes of universities in Canadian society and in the society of the future? What ought the universities to be doing, and how?"

It was a criticism to be echoed frequently by the time the two days of open sessions had come to a close late the following afternoon. And it was not entirely invalid. As Michael Oliver, president of Carleton University and current president of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada acknowledged, "It is true we didn't come up with specific plans for 10 years."

The AUCC and the Royal Society of Canada had assembled some of the country's foremost experts in higher education and some other interested Canadians of note to talk about the university of the future, and the guests spent a good deal of the two days gazing at navels — their own and each other's. They philosophized and they complained; they commiserated with one another; they lamented the passing of an era of expansion and widespread public acceptance and, with a few exceptions, sounded forebodings for the future.

There was agreement, though, that universities were at the mercy of governments more than ever and a general feeling that a large segment of Canadian society did not have as high a regard for these institutions of higher learning as their presidents, principals, rectors and deans might like.

As some other participants pointed out, tenure was originally conceived to protect academic freedom but has now become a means to job security.

G. H. Markle of Toronto, director of education and welfare for the Canadian division of the United Steelworkers of America, also addressed himself to the contentious issue of faculty hiring:

"I have not been able to discover any Canadian university which has a conscious and articulated policy for personnel development," Dr. Markle said. Thus, "bright and competent young Canadians are unemployed, and under-employed, while we are hiring bright and competent non-Canadians."

Robert E. Bell, principal of McGill, told this observer that the Quebec universities were still not certain what this would mean to their research funding.

Was this another effort by Quebec to restrict Ottawa's direct presence in the field of education, because many research grants received by this province's universities come from the federal government and its agencies? Or was it, rather, an apprehension shared by a number of other provinces — including Alberta, for example, which is said to be contemplating similar legislation — about having to pick up programs and getting stuck with capital or operating expenses in future years? No one was prepared to offer a definitive answer.

Another money question that crossed many minds was this: If Canadian universities are having financial difficulties, why don't they raise their tuition fees? After all, fees in this country average approximately $650 or $700 per year at the undergraduate level — rates that are incomprehensible in the United States where fees alone will top the $4,000 mark at many private institutions next fall and where the total cost of one year of university is now estimated at more than $7,000.

Three statements perhaps best sum up the prevailing mood and outlook among Canada's universities.

Dr. Gaudry, former head of the University of Montreal, was frank: "Good times are now a time of the past. Universities are going to have to make choices with painful consequences."

Dr. Leddy of the University of Windsor attempted to soothe his colleagues' anxieties with this observation: "A university is aimed at the future; our constituency is living in the present and doesn't always appreciate our efforts."

And Laurent Picard, president of Marine Industries Limited and former president of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, offered this cogent thought: "In 75 years we'll still be asking what the university's objectives are. We are today asking questions that have been asked for centuries."

After two days of talk by some of the top experts in this country, that appeared to be the best statement on the condition of university education in Canada today and on the outlook for the university of the future — whatever it might be.

Associate Editor of The Star

Stanley M. Cohen

The Montreal Star

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1976

Canada Council winners

OTTAWA (CP) — The Canada Council yesterday named the winners of 100 special masters-level scholarships and three winners of The Queen's Fellowships.

The special one-year scholarships are worth $5,500 and include a travel allowance. The winners were chosen from among 542 applicants. Regionally, 41 are from Ontario, 33 from Quebec, 18 from the western provinces and eight from the Atlantic provinces.

Robert Raizenne, Concordia University, Montreal, political science; Lucie Robert, Laval, French; Lorna Roth, McGill, communications; Jacqueline Roy-Cloutier, Laval, history; Joseph Shine, Concordia, psychology.

Claude Simon, Laval, political science; Barry Sookman, Concordia, urban and regional studies; Alan Stewart, McGill, history; John Sullivan, McGill, classical studies.

THE INTELLIGENCER will be published weekly at Loyola during the summer. If you have information of interest to the Loyola community, please contact us personally at the Information Office, AD-233 or call us at extension 313 or 421.

The Monitor May 19/76

Duder to be honored

R.B. (Paddy) Duder, a senior administrator at Concordia University, will receive an honorary Doctor of Letters from Memorial University of Newfoundland on May 29.

Duder, a Rhodes Scholar and retired Canadian diplomat, serves as an assistant to the vice-rector and assistant to the Principal of the Loyola Campus at Concordia University.

He will receive the honorary degree at Memorial University's Spring Convocation at the St. John's Arts and Culture Centre.

Admissions: A Question of Quality or Quantity

by Stanley Cohen
Montreal Star: 23 MAY 1976

OTTAWA — Among the nagging issues recurring at the symposium on the university of the future, which took place here recently, was the question of admissions. Participants representing the top universities in Canada and a number of interested organizations were divided on who should attend those institutions now, as well as in the future.

Their concern was not misplaced. The expansionist era of the 1960s — which gave Canadian institutions of higher learning a false sense of optimism that lately has run into harsh financial reality — brought with it an increasing demand for accessibility to higher education.

Quebec, for example, opened a new level of education, the colleges of general and professional education (CEGEPs), which attracted to pre-university programs many young people who in the past would have terminated their formal education at the end of high school.

There was talk in this country of free tuition and a call for the democratization of entrance standards to end the elitism that characterized universities in the eyes of many young Canadians and their parents.

And with those mounting enrolments came more money as Ottawa and the provincial governments increased their financial support and found per-capita funding to be the easiest formula to avoid charges of inequity.

Today, as the universities confront the possibility of declining enrolments because of falling birthrates and disappointing employment opportunities for graduates, and as they face mounting deficits, many have lowered their admission requirements to take in more "bodies" in order to at least maintain provincial grants.

The cry of the traditionalists has already been sounded in the land, as it was at this symposium.

Mary White, professor of classics at the University of Toronto, put the argument this way: "We are going to debase our currency. We are taking into our universities people who cannot best use our resources."

The real objective of the university, Dr. White asserted, is "to train rigorously people of high intelligence who will be the intellectual resource of our country and our society . . . to educate students who are going to be scholars in their fields and deploy their minds."

"We can't be meeting immediate needs all the time," she averred.

But G. H. Markle, director of education and welfare for the Canadian wing of the United Steelworkers of America, touched on a need — and an obligation — which he felt Canada's universities were still far from fulfilling:

"The special needs of adult learners have never been met adequately by Canadian universities . . . We must have admission policies and standards which do not arbitrarily penalize the adult learner on academic grounds and give little credit for other relevant learning."

Learner-centred

"The educational activities of the university of the future must be more learner-centred, and less faculty-centred and institution-centred," Dr. Markle asserted.

Pauline Jewett, president of Simon Fraser University, also disagreed with her colleagues who would impose limits on accessibility: "We have a responsibility to bring our learning and concepts and aspirations to a wider public."

For the most part, this symposium did not address itself to the question of taking the university to the people, as a number of provincial commissions on post-secondary education have recommended in recent years. And it barely touched on what A. N. Bourns, president of McMaster University, called the most significant development in higher education in the last 10 years — the establishment and growth of community colleges across the country. (The community colleges have their own national organization and were not represented at this conference.)

Michael Oliver, president of Carleton University and president of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, which co-sponsored this gathering together with the Royal Society of Canada, expressed surprise in a post-symposium conversation that there had not been more discussion about adult education and part-time education. "There is an untapped demand there," he admitted.

However, Bernard Gerstein, chairman of the board of governors of York University, attempted to draw a distinction between universities and post-secondary education in general:

"When I attended university, it was really elitist. I am not against accessibility. But is the university today simply a postsecondary institution of learning? If so, is there not also a need for universities dedicated to a high standard of excellence."

On the other hand, the participants were reminded by Germain Gauthier, president of the Council of Universities of Quebec, that "the democratization of the university has forced it to abandon its elitist position." But even Dr. Gauthier had to acknowledge a problem that is producing disillusionment among many young people: "A university education is no longer a guarantee of a good job or social mobility."

Roger Gaudry also pointed out that the universities in their expansionist days of not long ago had failed to take into account the possibility of limited job opportunities. And Dr. Gaudry, former rector of the University of Montreal and now president of the International Association of Universities, wondered whether, with their increasing enrolments and expansion of programs, the universities were offering quantity instead of quality. He did not venture an answer to that disturbing question.

Standards

But, in summarizing the symposium, K. J. Laidler, professor of chemistry at the University of Ottawa, took up the issue of standards. Calling for greater interaction between universities and other educational institutions — high schools, for example — he complained about the "illiteracy, innumeracy and downright unintellectual activity" of many university students.

"We have been negligent in not prescribing standards in terms of university entrance requirements. We should impose higher admission standards. This is not elitism," Dr. Laidler said.

H. Ian Macdonald, president of York, took a different tack in an effort to bridge the gap between what some of Canada's universities see as their more restrictive purpose and what society is demanding of them in terms of expanding their offerings to an even larger audience.

The universities should welcome and facilitate "adaptive" education, he said, "so that no one should be doomed to the same lifestyle or education forever."

He rightly noted that "merit is different from elitism." But, he also pointed out to his fellow participants at this symposium, "we still have not achieved equality of educational opportunity in this country. When we are convinced we've achieved that, we can put our primary emphasis on quality."

Again, as with so many of the other issues raised at this two-day session, there was no unanimity of opinion. What an observer was able to come away with was the knowledge that Canada's universities are aware of these problems and are attempting — however indecisively — to grapple with them before governments take even more decisions out of the universities' own hands.

THE CULLING'S section of the Intelligencer needs material from anyone who can provide it. If you find interesting paragraphs in magazines or books either tell us about them at ext. 313 or 421 or sent a photo stat to AD-231. We shall happily credit all submissions.